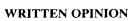


INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMININ	NG AUTHORITY
To: RICHARD STRAUSSMAN MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P. 345 PARK AVENUE	PCT
NEW YORK. NY 10154	WRITTEN OPINION
	(PCT Rule 66)
Applicant's or agent's file reference	Date of Mailing (day/month/year) 19 JUN 2006
	REPLY DUE within 2 months/days from
4024-4010PC International application No. Interna	the above date of mailing tional filing date (day/month/year) Priority date (day/month/year)
International Patent Classification (IPC) or both r	
IPC: G02B 6/36 (2006.01)	
USPC: 385/53,59,65,66,71,137	
Applicant	
XANOPTIX, INC.	
1. This written opinion is the first (first	, etc.,) drawn by this International Preliminary Examining Authority.
2. This opinion contains indications relat	ing to the following items:
I Basis of the opinion	
II Priority	
III Non-establishment of opini	ion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
IV Lack of unity of invention	
	Rule 66.2 (a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability;
VI Certain documents cited	OYDIY- YOLO CATTY KS
VII Certain defects in the intern	σ
VIII Certain observations on the	international application mo. call-up
3. The applicant is hereby invited to rep	ly to this opinion.
	an extension. See-rule 66.2(d):
	reply, accompanied, where appropriate, by amendments, according to Rule 66.3. inguage of the amendments, see Rules 66.8 and 66.9.
For the examiner's obli	rtunity to submit amendments, see Rule 66.4. igation to consider amendments and/or arguments, see Rule 66.4 bis. unication with the examiner, see Rule 66.6
If no reply is filed, the international p	reliminary examination report will be established on the basis of this opinion.
4 The final date by which the internation	
ame and mailing address of the IPEA/US	Authorized officer (S. Lee, 12) Fig. 16, 200
Mail Stop PCT, Aun. IPEA, US Commissioner for Patents	Tulsidas C Patel
P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile, No. (571), 273-3201	Telephone No. (571) 272-1850
<u> </u>	and the second s



International	application	No.

PCT/US02/22092

I.	Basis of the opinion		
1.	With regard to the elements of the international application;*		
	the international application as originally filed		
	the description:		
	pages 1-25, as originally filed		
	pages NONE, filed with the demand		
	pages NONE, filed with the letter of		
	the claims:		
	pages 26-30 , as originally filed		
	pages NONE, as amended (together with any statement) under Article 19		
	pages NONE		
	pages NONE , filed with the letter of		
	the drawings:		
	pages 1-20 , as originally filed		
	pages NONE , filed with the demand		
	pages NONE , filed with the letter of		
	the sequence listing part of the description:		
	pages NONE, as originally filed		
	pages NONE , filed with the demand pages NONE , filed with the letter of		
	•		
2.	With regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item. These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language which is:		
	the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule23.1(b)).		
	the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).		
the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination(under I 55.2 and/or 55.3).			
3.	With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the written opinion was drawn on the basis of the sequence listing:		
	contained in the international application in printed form.		
	filed together with the international application in computer readable form.		
	furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.		
	furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.		
	The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.		
	The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.		
4.	The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:		
	the description, pages NONE		
	the claims, Nos. NONE		
	the drawings, sheets/fig NONE		
5.	This opinion has been drawn as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).		
* Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred i			
	Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Artica 14 are referred to its sopinion as "originally filed."		

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V. Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement				
1. STATEMENT				
Novelty (N)	Claims 1-9, 11, 13-22, 25, 26 Claims 10, 12, 23, 24, 27			
Inventive Step (IS)	Claims <u>1-9, 17-22</u> Claims <u>10-16, 23-27</u>			
Industrial Applicability (IA)	Claims <u>1-27</u> Claims <u>NONE</u>			
2. CITATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS Please See Continuation Sheet				

Form PCT IPFA/408 (Box VII) (July 1998)

International a

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VII. Certain defects in the international application The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:				

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VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the questions whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

Claims 17-19 are objected to under PCT Rule 66.2(a)(v) as lacking clarity under PCT Article 6 because claims 17-19 indefinite for the following reason(s):

Claim 17 recites a low precision piece being coupled to the two high precision slices and a chamber separating the two high precision slices. However, claim 17 does not recite the structural relationship between the low precision piece and the chamber. According to the present specification the chamber is the low precision piece, because a volume of the peripheral shape of the low precision piece forms the chamber. Furthermore, the present specification does not explain the instant invention to use separate low precision piece and chamber. Since claim 17 recites both low precision piece and chamber without reciting their relationship, it is not clear whether the low precision piece and the chamber are one element or two separate elements.

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Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

TIME LIMIT

The time limit set for response to a Written Opinion may not be extended. 37 CFR 1.484(d). Any response received after the expiration of the time limit set in the Written Opinion will not be considered in preparing the International Preliminary Examination Report.

V. 2. Citations and Explanations:

Claims 10 and 12 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Boudreau et al (US 6,731,853 B2).

Boudreau discloses an apparatus to constrain optical fibers comprising two silicon wafers 310 and 320, a separator 330 and optical fibers 350. Two silicon wafers; each having a thickness, a first side, a second side opposite the first side and an array of fiber holes 340. The separator 330 is connecting the two silicon wafers 310 and 320 and separating the two silicon wafers 310 and 320 from each other by spacing greater than the thickness. The optical fibers are connecting fiber holes in one of the two silicon wafers to fiber holes in the other of the two silicon wafers. The second silicon wafer 320 is orientated perpendicular to the first silicon wafer 310 so that the fiber holes of the first silicon wafer 310 and 320 and separating the two silicon wafer 310 and 320 and separating the two silicon wafers 310 and 320 and 320 and separating the two silicon wafers 310 and 320 and 320 and 320 and 320 and 320 and separating the two silicon wafers 310 and 320 and 3

Claims 23, 24 and 27 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Sakai et al (US 5,815,621).

Sakai discloses an optical connector comprising a first plate 110 having holes 121 and 122, a second plate 610 having holes and a chamber 140. The first plate 110 and the second plate 610 are connected by the chamber 140 to form a ferrule component 100, which is inserted in a ferrule location of the optical connector. The chamber 140 separates the first plate 110 from the second plate 610. Optical fibers 720 are inserted in one of the holes in the first plate 110. An epoxy 790 is placed in the chamber 140. The first plate 110 and the second plate 610 is inserted onto an alignment pin 130.

Claims 11 and 13-16 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Boudreau et al in view of the Background of the invention of the present specification.

While Boudreau does not explain different types of the optical fiber and the commercial fiber optic connector as recited in claims 11 and 13-16, the Background of the invention of the present specification states that the different types of optical fiber and the commercial fiber optic connector recited in claims 11 and 13-16 already exist and are known in the art of an optical fiber

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus taught by Boudreau such that it would have an optical fiber and fiber optic connector as taught by instant invention because it only deals with the use of one known optical fiber and connector over the other known optical fibers and connectors.

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Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Claims 25 and 26 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Sakai et al in view of Boudreau et

While Sakai does not state the holes of the plates being formed by etching or having an oval cross-section, Boudreau teaches that the holes of the wafers 310 and 320 are formed by etching. Boudreau also teaches that the shape of the holes is not limited to one shape, but can have different shapes.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the optical connector taught by Sakai such that it would have oval shape holes formed by etching as taught by Boudreau because etching process for forming holes is the easiest way to form holes and the shape of the holes only deals with a designer's choice since the shape of the holes does not change the function of the apparatus.

Claims 1-9 and 17-22 meet the criteria set out in PCT Article 33(2)-(3), because the prior art does not teach or fairly suggest a commercial fiber optic connector comprising two high precision slices, first and second, having fiber holes, a third high precision slice having fiber holes and a separator or a low precision piece coupling the two high precision slices and the third high precision slice. The separator separates the two high precision slices from the third high precision slice. Also, the holes of the first high precision slice are offset from the holes of the second high precision slice.

Claims 1-27 meet the criteria set out in PCT Article 33(4), and thus have industrial applicability because the subject matter claimed can be made or used in industry.

US 5,815,621 (SAKA1 et al) 29 September 1998, see columns 4 and 5.

US 6.731,853 B2 (BOUDREAU et al) 04 May 2004, see columns 4-6.

Continuation of Section VII. Certain defects:

The drawings are objected to under PCT Rule 66.2(a)(iii) as containing the following defect(s) in the form or content thereof:

First and second high precision slices abutting to form a first unit and a separator separating the first unit from a third high precision slice are not shown.

Optical fibers, each having a first part and a second part and separated by lengths wherein the optical fibers having their first parts within fiber holes in one of two high precision slices and their second parts within fiber holes in the other of the two high precision slices are not shown.

Reference character "106" has been used to designate both connector and alignment piece.

Reference character "1002" has been used to designate both chamfered corner and microlenses.

Figure 8, the reference number 802 pointing at the large hole seems that the reference number should be 806

The reference number 112 recited on page 19, line 11 is missing in Figure 1.

The reference numbers 804 and 806 recited on page 19, lines 5 and 6 are missing in Figure 8.

The reference number 1102 recited on page 24, line 1 is missing in Figure 11.

The reference symbol—recited on page 29, line 4 is missing in Figure 21.

Fiber 1 recited on page 32, line 1 is not in the drawings.

Ferrule 2614 recited on page 35, line 1 is not in the drawings.

The reference number 2616 recited on page 35, line 3 is missing in Figure 26.

A high precision piece 2700 recited on page 35, line 12 is missing in Figure 27.

The reference number 1510 in Figure 15 is not in the present specification.

The description is objected to as containing the following defect(s) under PCT Rule 66.2(a)(iii) in the form or contents thereof:

On page 2, line 7, the examiner suggests the applicant to change "optical fiber 104" to γ fiber 104" in order to have consistent terminology for the same element.

Page 3, line 6 recites, "connector hole 200," but line 9 recites, "the ferrule hole 200,". If these two elements are the same element, they should have the same name.

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Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

On page 3, line 14, "hole centers 204" should be -- hole centers 206 -- and "adjacent fibers 200" should be -- adjacent fibers 202 --.

On page 3, line 16, "the fibers 200" should be -- the fibers 202 --.

On page 22, line 7, "holes 802" should be -- holes 806 ---.

On page 31, line 17, the examiner suggests the applicant to change "thirteen pieces" to -- twelve pieces -- since Figure 23 only shows twelve pieces stack.

On page 35, line 10, the examiner suggests the applicant to change "the array 2618" to -- the array of transmitters 2618 --.

Claims 1, 14, 17 and 20 are objected to under PCT Rule 66.2(a)(iii) as containing the following defect(s) in the form or contents thereof:

The present specification does not explain a third high precision slice being separated from first and second high precision slices by a chamber; at least one of the optical fibers being a fused optical fiber; and optical fibers, each having a first part and a second part and separated by lengths wherein the optical fibers having their first parts within fiber holes in one of two high precision slices and their second parts within fiber holes in the other of the two high precision slices.

It seems that "the first high precision slices" recited in claim 1, line 11 should be -- the first high precision slice --.

Claim 17, line 6 recites, "high precision slices," but line 9 recites, "high precision pieces." The terminology for the same element should be same consistently.

Claim 17 recites the limitation "the connector housing" in line 14. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.